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College. Dr. Wishard tells of his experiences during the Civil war in his paper, *Some Personal Army Experiences*. After his return from the army, with the exception of four years as coroner of Marion county, he devoted the rest of his life to his profession.

The author, the doctor's daughter, has given a very loving and sympathetic account of his life. The narrative is filled with stories which show character better than words. The many comments and addresses included in the volume show the high esteem with which he was held by his fellow citizens.

The author included the memorial services. Doctor Wishard's historical addresses, papers and other information is of more interest to the relatives and friends, for whom it is written, than to the general public.

The historical addresses are especially interesting because of the accounts of early Indiana times and of the medical profession of those times.

BLANCHE CAIN

Among the interesting pamphlets issued to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Indianapolis are *Centennial History of Indianapolis*, an outline history, by MAX R. HYMAN; *Early Indianapolis*, by Mrs. LAURA FLETCHER HODGES; *Indianapolis Centennial*, published under the direction of the Historical Committee of the Indianapolis Centennial Celebration Committee, and *Civic Studies of Indianapolis*, by IDA STEARNS STICKNEY.

Early Indianapolis is a sketch of the pioneer life of Indiana from 1820, when Indianapolis was selected as the capital of the state, to 1823. The "Capital in the Wilderness" was named by Samuel Merrill and the plot of the city was laid out by Alexander Ralston. The circle was in the center, with radiating avenues and streets intersecting at right angles. The writer very fittingly uses extracts from an old diary to give the early life of the pioneers. Among the many interesting things mentioned in this diary are a description of the home life of the people, a discussion as to who preached the first sermon, the celebration of a wedding and an infare the next day, and a dance when the husband told the men to dance with their own wives, or if they weren't so fortunate as to have a wife, "to dance with the gals."

Pioneer Indianapolis, the first number of a proposed series of Civic Studies of Indianapolis, is arranged to aid pupils of the schools in their work in civics, geography and local history. It is a description of Indianapolis from the very beginning, when two white men, George Pogue and John McCormick, brought their families to this great forest, with its various kinds of trees, among which darted the deer, squirrels, wolves, etc., to the year 1847, when the first railway reached the community, connecting it with the outside world, and when Indianapolis entered the city stage of government. The author describes the friendship of the Indians and the white man and the novel way in which the Indians were paid for the land which the government bought from them. The author quotes from various sources, and in so doing pictures the early life of Indianapolis, such as the winter and summer of 1821-22, one long remembered. People were sick with malaria because of the swampy land and were unable to cultivate and clear their land. The author discusses the sale of lots after the town was surveyed and describes the moving of the state records and treasury on four-horse wagons from Corydon, the former capital, to Indianapolis, the new capital. Then newspapers were published, societies were organized, streets were laid out, education was started, and in those early years Indianapolis laid the foundation for the splendid city which it is today.

The Indianapolis Centennial is an outline history and description of the capital of Indiana, with illustrations from photographs which show the marked contrast between Indianapolis when it was in its infancy and now, when it is a modern city. One of the striking photographs is that of Pennsylvania street looking north from Washington street, 1856, and the same view today. The material is well selected and organized. The author traces the development of Indianapolis from the time when congress donated four sections of land to the state for its capital to the present time. The moving of the capital from Corydon to Indianapolis, the pioneer life of the early settlers, who had to clear the land and protect themselves against the beasts of the forests and the Indians; the early newspapers, the first courthouse and

the jail, which was burnt down by a negro; first schools and religious meetings, town government, which was organized in 1832; the beginning of railroads, state buildings, participation in the Mexican and Civil wars, business development and the city charter of 1890, which led to the rapid improvement of the city, are clearly outlined. The second portion of the pamphlet outlines the city of Indianapolis at present, such as the area and population of Indianapolis, the commercial and industrial equipment, public buildings, hospitals and charities, educational advantages, buildings and organizations, park and boulevard systems, hotels, theatres, amusements and literary landmarks, especially the home of James Whitcomb Riley.

CATHERINE GLOCKNER

Parke County Indiana Centennial Memorial, by ISAAC R. STROUSE, auspices Rockville Chautauqua Association, 1916, pp. 128.

As stated by the author in the introduction, the purpose is to "collect scattered fragments of Parke county, Indiana, historical lore, particularly that which has remained unwritten." These "fragments" are grouped into thirty-eight sections. "Historical sequence and continuity" were recognized as impossible, causing the memorial to be a series of more or less disconnected accounts of historical events, activities and personalities. The accounts abound in detail and give evidence of extensive knowledge and investigation.

Some of the typical subjects are: Tippecanoe, Camp and Battle, Early Churches (very detailed), Public Improvements, Development of Industries, Parke County Public Men, Base Ball, Turkey Run, Portraits and Sketches, Early Settlers, and Parke County People.

More than half the book treats of persons, both men and women, who have been influential in the history of the county. The contribution of each toward the advancement of the county is emphasized. On the cover is a representation of the "christening" of the county seat, Rockville. Portraits of persons are numerous, as are pictures of prominent places and buildings.

This book contains matter of value to any one interested